not to be held till Monday. Yesterday, however, the secret had become known to at least one person, the editor or proprictor of a leading previncial newspaper. This gentleman told Mr. Gladstone, or more probably Mr. Arthur Peel, the Whip, what he had heard, and asked permission to publish it to-day if the London papers were to publish. It was at once seen that the Government had been betrayed-it is thought by some one concerned in printing the address-and the resolution was taken to anticipate the formal act of the Queen, and issue the address this morning. The members of the Government outside of the Cabinet learned the news from the papers. So did the most influential and usually most trusted Liberal members of Parliament. The address itself bears marks of baste, both in style and substance-faults which a slight revision would certainly have removed. There actually were not copies of it enough in type to go the rounds of the London papers, and the leading Liberal journal was not apprised of the matter in season to publish a leading article on it in the usual place, but printed

it in its news columns. The reasons given privately for dissolving are not very different from those stated in the address itself. Mr. Gladstone thought he had a better chance with the country now than he was likely to have some months hence-that in plane English is about the real explanation of so unusual a proceeding. Until lately it is believed he has himself intended to meet Parliament, bring in a brilliant Budget, shunt as many troublesome questions as possible and ask the country at the end of the session to approve his financial success. But the difficulties looked larger the nearer they were approached. It became plain, but troublesome questions could not be evaded. There was every prospect that the Ministry would early find themselves in a minority, and there was the very disagreeable doubt whether Mr. Ghelmone's own soat for Greenwich had not been vacated by his acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. I suppose it is all very wrong to decide on so grave a matter as a dissolution and a general election on party considerations only, or mainly, but even Mr. Gladstone is only human. He is, moreover, a singularly high-spirited and singularly sensitive man, and I don't doubt that he shrunk, consciously or unconsciously, from meeting again the Parliament which had inflicted a hamiliation on him, and in which he felt himself Prime Minister on sufferance.

There will, however, be plenty of time to look at party questions during the coming contest. You and I have no occasion to care anything about party successes in England except as they affect England herself, and the growing Liberal party throughout the world, of which Liberals in England and Liberals in America are members. Never during any five years in its modern history has the political education of the people of England developed so rapidly as since this Ministry has been in office. Never leave so many great questions, political and social, been raised. Forgetting no one of the great measures passed under Mr. Gladstone's lead, I must still say that the most important, the most vital, of these questions are still waiting to be answered. The number of people who take an intelligent interest in them, and are eager for decisions upon them, is also far greater than ever before. The Radical wing of the Liberal party is stronger than ever before. If the Ministry proved weak in Parliament last session it was, as I believe, because it failed to perceive the strength and resolution of its Radical supporters, and alienated them by opposition or indifference to their just demands, and denied them their just influence and representation in the councils of the party. More than that. There was a growing Radicalism in the country which tound but lew representatives even among so called Radicals, in a House of Commons chosen five years ago to execute speciale measures of reform under the leadership of a specified individual. The most sugrossed of Ministers cannot have been wholly unaware of the spread of such movements as those widely various ones of which Mr. Miall, Mr. Arch, the Trades' Unions, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan, and Mr. Butt are severally the advocates. Not all of them are ripe for legislation, but not one of them can there any longer be a hope of stifling-still less of ignoring. The Discstablishment of the Church of England may very possibly be postponed for a generation-though the agitation for it cannot-and so possibly may Home Rule for Ireland. But it is certain that the establishment of a National in place of the existing system of [Clerical Education, the extension of the Franchise, the redistribution of political power, and the reform of the laws which appress Labor and Laborers in the interest of Capital and Employers will be pressed on the next Parliament, whether Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone be Prime Minister. Mr. Distaeli is perfectly capable o taking up any one of them and forcing it upon his party, no matter how unwilling the party may be. The friends of these measures compose the most energetic and intelligent sections of the Liberal party. To them if to anybody it might have been supposed Mr. Gladstone would look for support in an appeal to the country. But he throws them all over, and his address presents him in a light which, it not new, is, at any rate, very different from that in which his party has grown accustomed to regard

In one word, Mr. Gladstone's appeal is an appeal to the pocket. On every other great subject than finance he is either vague or undetermined. On the Education controversy, while intimating that his real sympathies are with the priestly party, yet holding out a hope that their opponents may be con citiated, he avoids a positive committal. He is for improving the government of London and the Universities, neither of which questions is of the first magnitude. He wants a thorough reform in Local Government, coupled with a partial transfer of the burdens of taxation from the rate-payers to the Imperial Treasury. I am not sure but that in one paragraph he hints, or squints, at a modified Home Rule for Ireland, under the plea of lightening Imperial legislation by improvement in the organi zation of subordinate authority " under the unques tioned control of Parliament." I am at a loss to know how the question of the control of Parliament could arise with respect to any other measure of local or subordinate legislation than that which the Irish want to set up in Dublin. On the Land laws, the Game laws, the License laws, and the laws affecting the relations between employer and employed, he contents himself with the remark that there is room for improvement. The agricultural laborers' movement has a serious paragraph to itself, Mr. Gladstone declaring his heartfelt satisfaction in the rise of wages, in which also he discov ers a new guarantee for the Throne and institutions of the country. As a corollary to this he reaffirms his approbation of the principle of extending household suffrage to the counties, but refuses to pledge himself to a measure of legislation, and awaits a

more mature public opinion.

Thus far the address is more remarkable for what it does not say than fer what it does. It reads more like the testament of a lost leader than the manifesto of a living one. On the Foreign Policy of Great Britain its silence is even more inexplicable-nav it is so nearly complete as to be positively comical for the sole exception is Ashantee! The ruler of the greatest Empire in the world, with foreign relations exceeding in number and complexity those of any other Power, can see nothing beyond the silver streak of sea except a tribe of African savages with whom he has a quarrel. Beyond a general proposition of morals which reads as if out of a copy-book he does not think it necessary to allude to foreign affairs either in defense of his past administration made memorable at least by the Alabama controversy, or in explanation of the future.

It is not till we come to Finance that we reach the serious part of this extraordinary paper, or find out what it is that Mr. Gladstone proposes to the country -what it is he means to rely on in this election. It is the abolition of the Income Tax. Other financial projects are mentioned, indeed. A hope of sweeping some indirect taxes is held out and of readjusting others. There is to be a reduction of expenditure also, but the essence and substance of the Prime Minister's policy are to be found in his declaration of a surplus of five uditions sterling and of his consequent ability and intention to repeal the Tax

Incomes. As a measure of finance, such a proposal is serious enough, but there is another view of it even more serious. It is a bid for support, but for whose support? Who are to be benefited? What classes of the people of England will hail this measure as a measure of relief ?

Not the working classes, for it does not touch them as a body. Its incidence begins with an income of \$500, and the working classes in England do not carn \$500 a year. They care nothing about the tax. It is the middle classes who hate it, and who are expected to rally round a Minister who promises to destroy it. The small shopkeepers, the petty tradesmen, the people who live on fixed salaries, the civil servants, the employers-in a word, the great body of well-to-do people have been its victims and will rejoice in its repeal. To them Mr. Gladstone turns, and from the working classesspite of this flattering words Ito the peasants-he turns away. He has made up his mind that enough has been done for the present in the interests of the artisans, and not enough for the bourgeoisie. He has reflected that his countrymen are a practical He has heard often of late that they are tired of reforming sentimental abuses. He has re-solved to give them something practical, and on this remussion of a money burden the Liberal leader at last takes his stand. It must be a keen disap-pointment to his old friends. G. W. s.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S ADDRESS.

HIS REFERENCE TO THE CAUSE OF THE DISSOLUTION -THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT-DOMESTIC AFFAIRS-EDUCATIONAL AND FINAN-CIAL MEASURES RECOMMENDED.

Mr. Gladstone in his address to the electors of Greenwich stated that the Queen by the advice of her ministers had dissolved Parliament, and would summen a new one immediately for the transaction of the regu ar business of the year. He said that the welfare of the country could not be effectually promoted by a Govern-ment which was not invested with adequate authority. That authority, when sunk below the goint necessary or the due defense and prosocution of the public interests, could in no way be so effectually restored as by an appeal to the people. The Government, weakened last March in their effort to settle, upon "just and enlarged principles," the question of Irish education, were sled of their diminution of strength during the session by the "summary and rapid dismissal" in the House of Lords of measures which had cost much time and labor in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone

This state of things, which was not satisfactory at the This state of things, which was not satisfactory at the close of the last session, and which has not admitted of remedy by the method of resignation and a change of Government, has not improved during the recess, especially the latter part of the recess; and the time has now arrived when the Administration, able to another method and survey the principal parts and the general character of the work which awaits it, has been called on to consider whether it could reasonably undertake such work without a fresh access of strength, and to feame its advice to her Majesty accordingly. The question whether Ministers ought to retain or abandon office should be decided by a general election, with the opportunity which it affords for broad declarations of policy and issues truly national, and cannot be satisfactorily solved by isolated contexts of which the issue is in a greater degree dependent on close discipline and finished and concentrated organization.

Mr. Gladstone then referred to the work which the

Mr. Gladstone then referred to the work which the ew Parliament would have to do. He made a very rief reference to foreign politics, and in regard to the Ashantee war, remarked that the Government would alm at the establishment not only of peace but of riendship with the Ashantees, and seek to draw from what had happened a lesson on the duty of avoiding in nture the first entrance into equivocal and entangling

When I turn to the general subjects of investigation, hen I turn to the general subjects of investigation, I to speak rather as a member of a party than as above of a Cabinet. For it is not the duty of a Cab-to bind itself, or to mature its collective views on ubjects of public interest, but only upon such as are orm the early subjects of practical treatment. I that the time has not yet come when you can an-aire a diminution in the calls for legislative labor, subjects of the three kings subjects of the three kings subjects of circumstances, of organ-len, and even of law.

Of the Education act Mr. Gladstone thought that no ualn provision of the measure could be advantageously econsidered without the aid of an experience not yet quired; but he could not doubt with regard to "one Tiwe points calculated to create an amount of uneasiness out of proportion to their real importance or difficulty," that the wisdom of the new legislature would discover the means of their accommodation. Local govis, and the extension of the benefits conferred by the and the laws respecting the transfer, the descent, the laws respecting the sale of spirituous liquors, the laws affecting the relations between employer and employed, the laws of rating and local government, were among the subjects likely to come in turn under the notice of the new Parliament. Expressing his satisfaction of the rise of wages in the agricultural districts, which he regarded as " a new guarantee for the stability of the throne and institutions of the country," Mr. Gladstone passed to the consideration of the county fran-

I have never conocaled my opinion that those justitu-ions will be further strengthened by granting to the I have never concealed my opinion that those institu-tions will be further strengthened by granting to the counties generally that extended franchise which has been conceded with general satisfaction to the towns and to the populations of a number of rural districts with a central village, which may perhaps be called peasant-boroughs. I cannestly desire to witness the formation of a mature public opinion on a subject which has hardly yet obtained all the attention which it de-serves. I, for one, will say nothing upon it that could tend to arouse the jealousies of class or of party, and I cherish the hope that at no distant day our loyal, patient, and (as I held) intelligent peasantry may, together with the other important classes now uncurran-chised, for no other reason that that they reside beyond the boundaries of boroughs, receive this boom at the

The next question dealt with was finance, on which i

Upon a review of the finance of the last five years we are enabled to state that, notwithstanding the purchase of the telegraphs for a sun exceeding £9,00,000, the aggregate amount of the National Debt has been reduced by more than £20,000,000; that taxes have been lowered or abolished (over and above any amount imposed) to the extent of £12,500,000; that during the present year the Alabama indemnity has been paid, and the charge of the Ashantee war will be met out of revenue; and that in estimating, as we can now venture to do, the income of the coming year (and, for the moment, assuming the general scale of charge to continue as it was fixed during the last session), we do not fear to anticipate as the probable balance a surplus exceeding rather than failing short of £5,000,000.

As to the disposal of this he said, in the first place, that there was to be relief, "but coupled with reform"

that there was to be relief, "but coupled with reform of local taxation. Next he proposed to abolish the in come tax. He considered it a war tax, which, although borne with exemplary patience, the Government has never been able to make perpetual, and for a long time the country had cherished the hope of its extinction. As a sacrifice for the financial year of five and a half millions the country could enjoy the advantage and relief of its total fepeal, and Mr. Gladstone did not hesitate to affirm that an effort should be made to attain this advantage, nor to declare that, according to his judgment. it was practicable. After remarking that he had already by his proposals, disposed of more than his surplus, Mr.

Gladstone observed:

I have said nothing to preclude the Government from asking Parliament to consider, in conjunction with those great remissions, what moderate assistance could be had from judicious adjustments of existing taxes, and it is scarcely necessary for me to add that admitting, as I do admit the declarations of 1868, I for one could not belong to a Government which did not on every occasion seek to enlarge its resources by a wise economy. But these, I admit, are general declarations. Their whole value depends upon their future and practical development. On this subject I will frankly allow that the question is for the moment one of confidence. The policy of the Government for the last five years in particular, the character and opinions of my colleagues, and the financial and commercial legislation with which I may say that since 1872, I have been associated, are before you. I can only add that I have not spoken lightly, but deliberately, and with rull persuasion.

Ithe high ty but deliberately, and with full persuasion.

The address concludes as follows:

As to the institutions of the country, gentlemen, the charge is the very same that you have been accussomed for the last forty years. It is time to test by a general for the last forty years. It is time to test by a general survey of the past this trite and vague allegation. Now there has elaysed a period of forty, or more exactly forty-three, years since the Liberal party acquired the main direction of public affairs. This followed another period of about forty years, beginning with the outbreak of the revolutionary war, during which there had been an aimest unbroken rule of their opponents, who claimed and were reputed to be the great preservers of the institutions of the country. But I ask you to judge the men by the general results. I fear we must admit that the term of forty years of Tory rule, which closed in 1830, and to which you are invited to return, left the institutions of the country weaker, ays, even its neace and order loss secure, than at the countencement of the period it had found them. I am confident that if now the present Government be dismissed from the service of their gracious mistress and of the country, which they represent, may at least challenge contradiction when they say that their term of forty years leaves the throne, the laws, and the institutions of the country not weaker, but stronger, than it found them. The address concludes as follows:

A new iron steamship named Columbus has just been unished for the New-York and Havana Direct Mail Line, at a cost of \$250,000. The vessel is now tying at Pier No. 13, N. K., and will start on her first voyage Feb 13. The new stanning is constructed in the most thereagh manner in regard to providing for the safety

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. MR. CARPENTER'S BILL FOR A NEW ELECTION IN LOU-ISIANA INTRODUCED-THE BANKRUPT BILL NOT YET DISPOSED OF-FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1874. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commucation from the Secretary of the Interior in response to a recent resolution of the Senate, inclosing rethe Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad

A joint resolution of the House, authorizing the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the Government of

the District of Columbia, was laid before the Senate. Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mc.) said he had the honor, a few days since, to present a memorial from the Governor of the District on the same subject. He hoped the resolutoo histrict on the same subject. He hoped the resolu-tion just read would receive the manimous approval of the Senate, and moved that the blank as to the number of Senators to be placed on the committee be filled by inserting "three," which motion was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill, of

the resolution passed.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep., Wis.) introduced a bill, of which he had given previous potice, to restore the rights of the State of Louistana, and said he desired to have the bill printed and lie on the table. Early next week he would ask to take it up for reference, and would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill. The bill was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. LEWIS (Rep., Va.) presented a memorial from Joseph Segar of that State, detailing the circumstances of the election of L. J. Borden as United States Senator from Virginia by the Wheeling Legislature in 1983, the death of that gentleman while serving in the Senate, and the sabsequent election of the claimant by the Alexandria Legislature to fill Mr. Borden's unexpired term. The petition further states that he (Mr. Segar) was kept out of the Senate by the division of the State, and concludes by claiming compensation for the unexpired term of Mr. Borden. In presenting the petition. Mr. Lewis asked that it be read.

During the reading Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) interrupted, and noved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Lewis asked that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Daring the realing Mr. THURMAN (Dein., Onlo) interrupted, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said that probably to refuse to allow the reading of the whole paper would be
disregarding the sacred right of perition. This paper
came from just across the river, but a short distance
outside of the District of Columbia, and if not read, the
sacred rights of the chizens would be bleeding.
[Laughter]

Laughter.)
Mr. THURMAN said the document had already been reated with too much respect, as it grew out of the logus concern called the Commonwealth of Virginia, set up by 300 or 400 settlers of Alexandria. He thought the ning had better be referred.
Mr. CONKLING asked if it was right to stifle the acred right of petition in such a manner. [Renewed aughter.]

laughter.]
Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) asked if the claimant was not the same gentieman who occupied a seat in the other House part of the time, for which he now asked compen-sation as Semator, and received his pay as member of the

House,
The reading of the memorial was concluded, and it was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elec-

The bill to facilitate the execution of and to protect cer-atin public works of improvement at the mouth of the Missisship, River was taken up.

Mr. STOCKTON (Dam., N. J.) opposed its passage on the ground that it conferred too much power on the secretary of War, fairly clothing him with the power of the indicar.

creaty of var.

Fie bill was passed—Yeas, 36; Nays, 9.

Fie bill was passed—Yeas, 36; Nays, 9.

The CHAIR announced that he had appointed Wm. L.

es of Seneca Falls, N. Y., the Senate wing telegraph
erator of the line between the Capitol and Excentive
partments of the Government.

He also announced as members on the part of the
nate of the Joint Committee to investigate the affairs
the District of Columbia, Messrs. Frelinghuysen
lep., N. J.), Boutweil (Rep., Mass.), and Taurman
kon, Outo.)

(Dein., Onte).
Also, a position of the Farmers' Club of New-York, asking the enactment of a law to prevent the cutting of timber on the public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Bank-rupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sherman, limiting the operation of the 39th section, as I and reported by the Committee, to persons wing \$5,000 and over. Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) thought that the amend-

arr. OS ALL MAN Would vote for it.
Mr. THURMAN (Dom. Oblo) opposed the amendment, and said teat this was an honest effort to make a percet Bankrupt law and past experience should be profit-ble. The great defect in this country had been that authority laws were allowed to remain on the statute

lew years and were then repealed, mendment of Mr. Sherman was lost-Yeas, 20;

After the foll-call, Mr. ROBERTSON (Rep., S. C.) said that he noticed the Clerk had called the name of Mr. Ames of Mississippi. He (Mr. Robertson) thought that the gentleman had vaneted his seat in the Senate by accepting the office of Governor of Mississippi.

The CHAIR (Mr. Carpenter) replied that he had not been officially notified of that fact, and could not direct that his name be omitted in the call. A Governor of a State, however, might be a member of Congress too. The question was one for the Senate, but there had been no official notification yet received.

ed from service on the joint committee to investigate District of Columbia matters.

It. SHERMAN (Kep., Onio) hoped the gentleman aid not decline to serve on that Committee. The indigation should be as severe and thorough as posterior and the control of the service of fraud. He night the gentleman (Mr. Freilinging sen) well qualities and with investigation thorough.

thought the gentleman (Mr. Freinganysen) were quar-fied to make this investigation thorough.

Mr. Friell No.H UYSEN said he appreciated the kind-ness of his friend (Mr. Sucrman), but as he had served la-on one of these investigating committees has session, and his friend (Mr. Sucrman) had not, he thought the investigation how proposed would be just as well con-ducted if he (Mr. Sucrman) would serve. Besides, he (Mr. Freinghuysen) was on four standing committees, and had most of mr. time occupied. Again, he was a lax-payer in the District, and he thought it would be better for some Schater who did not pay taxes here to

s were tax-payers here, but he thought, as a matter istice to his friend (Mr. Freiinghuysen), that he and be excused, having alread) served on one inves-

hould be excused, having alread) served on one inves-igating committee.

Mr. Fredinglauven was excused.
Mr. Sheirdan moved an amendment to the Bankrupt oil, to strike out the word "forty" and insert, instead, ninety," so that persons who have stopped or ans-ended and not resumed payment of their commercial caper should not be deemed as having committed an act of bankrupter until after the expiration of minety lave. Mr. Sherman, in advocating the pussage of the mendment, suid he believed public sentiment was gainst any bankrupt law. His own option, however, was that there should be such a law, and it should be nade as easy as possible.

ade as easy as possible.
Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) said the period fixed in the

use the time to 30, the Chamble of the Committee the District of Columbia Investigation, Mr. Conkling coad of Mr. Feelingunysen, excused.

To WRIGHT (Rep. lower opposed any change in the sod of time fixed by the Committee amendment to Eankruptiaw. He though a 0 days long enough, ito exiend it to 20 would be injurious.

It eXING (Rep., N. Y.) said the Chair had approximate the committee to investigate into the

Thin, on the Committee to investigate into the of Columbia affairs without a conference. Has we the perpose of the Chair to appoint him or ministree he could have stated reasons satisfactor; why he should be excused. As it was, he must ask the Senate to be excused from such service, not of account of being on five committees already, but he had been placed in an attitude touching the matter which might give rise to the charge of partiality on his part. To is an excused by those against whom there would be no charge of partiality to impair the report. Another reason was that, on account of a case of the

investigation should be thorough, prompt, and impartial, and conducted by those against whom there would be no charge of partiality to impair the report. Another reason was that, on account of a case of very recent origin, he would be compelled to be absent from the city, though he did not know for how long.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Hi.) said the Judiciary Committee clang to its amendments as a fond parent to a child. That Committee had not heard from the small traders, but only from the creditors, and this provision of 4s days was favorable to the creditors. He would not brand these traders as backrapts after 40 days, and the provision was contrary to the theory upon which bankrapt laws should exist. Interested outside parties had used every effort to prevent any change of concurrence in the bankrapt law. He read a letter which he said he had received from a United States Marshal, in which it was stated that efforts would be made to manufacture public opinion in favor of the Bankrapt law by editorial articles in newspapers. He believed the amendments proposed would fail between the two Houses of Congress, and argued that, in such times as the present, when money is locked up, lentency should be shown to debtors. In Vermonat, a man might self all he had in 46 days, but in the West that could not be done, as money was not so pientful there.

Mr. THUKMAN said that the Senator seemed to be

ful there. THURMAN said that the Senator seemed to be

row. ing the discussion on Mr. Sherman's amendment Mr. Stewart, wont into Executive session, and, after a sport time, the doors were reopened, and the Senate

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Poland (Rep., Vt.), from the Commitee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill concerning the practice in Territorial Courts and appeals therefrom.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Rep., Penn.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back adversely the bill to incorporate the Colorado Canal Irrigation and Land Company. Laid on the table. Mr. DUNNELL (Rep., Minn.), from the same Commit-

tee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies. Mr. MOREY (Rep., La.), from the same Committee, re

ported a bill extending the time to complete a railroad to Louisiana from the Texas State line to a point on the Misalssippi River opposite Vecksburg. Referred on a point of order to the Committee of the Whole. THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Keilogg (Rep., Conu.) in the Chair, on the Army

Appropriation bill. An item for the preservation of army clothing from As them for the preservation of army clothing from ments of taxes amounting to \$81,379 13, and paid destruction by moths being under discussion, Mr. COX | warrants and pay rolls amounting to \$135,007 18.

XLIIID CONGRESS-IST SESSION (Dem., N. Y.) amused the House with a scientific, political, and humorous dissertation on the habits of the

ical, and humorous dissertation on the mants of the moth.

Mr. PLATT (Rep., Ya.), having ventured to inquire whether, when political motins die, other motins take their places, had the laugh turned against him by the retort that this depended on whether there were navygards in their district. Rather than spend so much money on the experiment of preserving old uniforms he (Mr. Cox) would have the uniforms issued to be deek the persons of the splendid pairiots (oxfored) who uniformly filled the galleries of the House.

After a good deal of discussion over the question of increasing or diminishing the work at the National armories, the Committee rose without disposing of the bill, and then the House, at £30 clock, took a recess until 720 clock. The evening session is to be for the consideration of the bill to revise the statutes.

Is the overling session considerable progress was made in the bill, and then the House, at £33, adjourned. There were 62 members voting on the motion to adjourne.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Washington, Feb. 5 .- The Senate, in Execu-

tive session to-day, confirmed the following nomina-Edward J. Carris, to be Secretary of the Territory of Idabo; Joseph Pinkham, Marshal for 124in; Joseph W. Huston, U. S. Attorney for dasho; First Assistant Engineer Albert S. Green, to be Chief Engineer of the Savy; Josiah A. Lee, Receiver of Land-Office at Cainsvette, Fils.; vorge Ritchery, Receiver of Public Moneys at Bonneville, Ma., James, Jenning, Receiver at Ionia, Mich., E. C. Kemble of New Jensy, to a Indian Inspector; Ricencer Smith, to be Postmaster at Central biy, Col.

## AN ELECTION-SEQUE.

THE ORDER UNDER WHICH OLIVER CHARLICK WILL BE EXAMINED-VIEWS OF JOHN KELLY AND COMMISSIONER GARDNER - THE REMOVALS OF INSPECTORS ON ELECTION DAY.

Judge Barrett granted, yesterday, an order or the examination of Oliver Charlick, on the application of John Kelly and four other tax-payers. It was based on a provision of the Charter authorizing an application for such an examination of a city officer Justice of the Supreme Court. The order of Judge Barrett reads as follows:

rett reads as follows:

On the annexed affidavits of John Kelly, John W. Chanler, John Stephenson, Hugh Taylor, and Joseph Haight, fr., five citizens and tax-payers of the City of New-York, requiring the examination of Oliver Charlick, one of the Police Commissioners of New-York, in regard to the matters charged in such affidavit, and on motion of John R. Fellows, George W. Wingate and Joseph C. Legram, counsel for applicants—

to the matters charged in such affidavit, and on motion John R. Fellows, George W. Wingate and Joseph C. Jackson, counsel for applicants—
It is ordered that the said Oliver Charlick appear before me or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial Department at the chambers of said court, or Feb. 11, at 104 a. m., and then and there be publicly examined in regard to the matters and things charged in said affidavit, and to answer all questions, in regard to such matters and things, as may be put to him on behalf of suid applicants, and as shall be partinent to such matters and things, as may be put to him on behalf of suid applicants, and as shall be partinent to such charges. It is further ordered that said Oliver Charlick shall, then and there, show cause why he should not be required to produce the original minutes of the meetings of the Board of Police from Aug. I. 1873, to Dec. 1, 1873, all affidavits or other papers relating to the removal of any inspectors of election during the month of November, 1873, and all telegraphic orders sent out by, on in the name of, said Board of Police, or any one of them, on Nov. 4, 1873, or within three days prior therefor, rehaining to the election; and let a copy of this affidavit and order be personally served upon said Charlick on or beliare the 6th instant.

The charges made against Police Commissioners South, Charlick, and Gardner were the subject of contents of the su

outh, Charlick, and Gardner were the subject of conversation in political circles yesterday. The order of Judge Barrett directing Commissioner Charliek to appear before him, or one of the Justices of the Supreme our, to answer questions in regard to the proceedings f the Board of Police on election day, will bring out, it thought, the facts of the case.

One of the members of the Council of Political Reform and also one of the five citizens who signed the affidavit stated that the question of the nileged frauds on election day and the removal of inspectors to facilitate the rands on the ballot had been discussed by the Council

of Political Reform at many of their meetings. minumentations were received from the leaders of lammany Hall, requesting the cooperation of the Coun-il in ferreting out the alleged frauds. They asked for the cooperation of the members of the Council as a non-partisan body, which would not be open to the charge of political particularity. He wished to have it distinctly understood that the Council had no political adiciation with Tammany Hall, and that they had joined forces only on this occasion in the interest of pure elections. They were satisfied that there had been frauds committed, and the members of the Council and the committee chosen, with those who signed the adidavit, were satisfied that there had been fraud practiced, and they were auxious to put the responsibility where it belonged. On the part of the Council Gen. Joseph C. Jackson and H. N. Beers were chosen to cooperate with George W. Wingate and Thos. Cooper Campbell on the part of Tammany Hall.

were part of a plan to secure the election of Everard for Senator and Bigin for Assemblyman. It was in pursuance of a bargain made with United States Commissioner John I. Davenport to have certain of the inspectors arrested on the morning of election, and others appointed in their place. The warrants of arrest were issued from a private house, and were made out on the previous evening. When the Tammany Hall Committee called on Commissioner Charlack previous to the election, and asked him to appoint certain men as inspectors, he refused, and advised them to see Justice McQuade and Harry W. Genet. The Committee declined, and commissioner Charlack informed them that he did not intend to appoint any one in the XXIX District who was not in favor of Genet. In one of the election districts of the XVIIIth Assembly Destrict a Tammany inspector of election was removed on the trumped-up charge that he had offered to return the vote of the district as giving a majority for the Republican State ticket, provided a majority was that the removals in the XVIIIth Assembly District

trumped-up charge that he had of-red to return the vote of the district as giving a majority for the Republican State ticket, provided a majority was returned for the Tammany county teker. Mr. Keily took the Inspector with him to Police Headquarters, and in the presence of Commissioners Charlick and Gardner the inspector declared that the charge was false, and offered to make affidavit to the fact. Commissioner Charlick declared to interfere, and recommended an appeal to Commissioner Gardner.

Commissioner Gardner, and recommended an appeal to Commissioner Gardner said that, so far as he was concerned, he was conscious of having acied in a proper spirit throughout the entire affair. He was appointed by Pressident Smith one of the Committee to pass upon the qualifications of the Republican candidates for inspectors of election. He had notthed to the officers of the various Assembly District Republican Associations to said him lists of names, and these he required to be indersed by the officers of the Central Committee. Individual applications were filed away, and in some cases, where the applicants were known to be good men, vacancies were filled from times. The men selected by limself and Commissioner Charlick were confirmed in batches at intervals during two or three weeks. The vacancies which occurred were treated in the manner. He was willing that the investiga-

REMOVALS OF INSPECTORS. The removals and appointments of inspectors of election made by the Police Commissioners on election day,

with the reasons assigned therefor, appear below. Those removed were in each case Democratic inspectors whole number of changes of inspectors in the XVIIIth Assembly District, from Oct. 23 to Nov. 4 inclusive. A. J. Haggerty, XIIth Election District, XVIIIth As-

sembly District, removed by reason of a telegram re-ceived at 605 a.m. on election morning that he had elen-arrested on that day by a United States Marshal. The Board of Police appointed James Marphy to hit the va-John B. Louis, Vth Election District, XVIIIth Assem-

bly District, removed by reason of a dispatch received at 552 a.m., from the Twenty-first Precinct, that he had been arrested by a United States Marshal. Wm. P.

by District, removed by teacher, that he had been arrested by a United States Marshal, Wm. P. Stratton chosen to fill vacancy.

Patrick F. Meagher, Xih Election District of the XIXth Assembly District, removed by reason of a dispatch from the Twenty-first Police Predict that he was locked up there for drunkenness. Mr. Jones was chosen to fill the vacancy.

John Savage, Democratic Inspector of the XXth Election District of the XVIIIth Assembly District, removed by reason of a dispatch from the Twenty-first Police Precinct that he was absent from the Denty-first Police Precinct that he was absent from the Dolling-blace up to 12:15 p. m. on election day. John A. Boyle chosen to fill the vacancy.

William Conklite Democratic Inspector of Election of the XIIIth Election District of the XVIIIth Assembly District, removed because he allowed one Dennis Hogan to act in his place. Augustus A. Levy, a car manufacturer, was chosen to fill the vacancy of the VIIIIth Assembly District, resigned on account of filmers. He had been chosen to fill the vacancy of the VIII hassembly District, was removed by reason of absence. Courfer P. Biyles was chosen to fill the vacancy of Michael Daly, Democratic Inspector in the VIIIth Precion District of the VIII hassembly District, was removed by reason of absence. Courfer P. Biyles was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Michael Daly, Democratic Inspector in the VIIIth

by reason of absence. Charles F. Biyles was chosen to all the vacancy.

Michael Daiy, Democratic inspector in the Vilth Election District of the Hid Assembly District, resigned, James A. Monaghan was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Timothy Donohue, Democratic inspector in the VIIIth Election District of the Hid Assembly District was removed by reason of a dispatch received from Capt. Ulman, Fourth Police Precinct, at 6:17 p. m. on election day, that Donohue refused to canvass the vote, and left the polling place. Solomon Hofneimer, florist, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Edward R. Scott, Democratic Inspector XVIIIth Election District Vih Assembly District, was removed by reason of a dispatch from the Eighth Police Precinct that up to 11:51 a. m. he had not appeared at the polling place. Fill Henry Proudfoot was chosen to fill the vacancy.

B. Redman, Democratic Inspector of the Xth Election District of XIIth Assembly District, was removed by reason of an adidayit made by Henry Wolfman that he was so much under the influence of figure at 3 p. m. on election day as to be unfit to perform the duties of his position. Benjamin Blumenthal was chosen to fill the vacancy.

vacancy.

L. Garvey, Democratic Inspector of the XXVIIIth
Election District, XX'th Assembly District, was removed for being absent from the polling place up to 8:07

a. m. on election day. Hugh O'Notil was chosen to fill

On Nov. 3 and Nov. 4 there were 19 resignations and 12 Controller Green received yesterday pay-

COMMERCIAL POLICY.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CURRENCY EXPANSION AGAIN DENOUNCED-VIGOR OUS APPEALS FOR REVENUE REPORM—CONDITION

OF THE STATE CANALS AND OTHER THEMES. The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of commerce of the City of New-York yesterday was of more than usual interest. The report of the dele gation to the Convention of the National Board of Trade recently held at Baltimore sams up the proceedings of that body, and a resolution was adopted expressing approval of the views of the Convention on the subject of finance. S. B. Chittenden in a vigorous speech clearly defined his position on the question of revenue reform. He was loudly applauded as he took his seat. Jackson S. Schultz who, as a member of a Special Committee on Reform of the Revenue laws, is daily receiving complaints from merchants, and investigating abuses growing out of the present law and its administra tion, gave some of the results of his inquiries. His committee was increased by the addition of seven new members. The State canals and other matters were more briefly discussed.

## THE PROCEEDINGS.

The report of the Committee on Revision of the By-laws was adopted by the Chamber of Commerc early in the session. The changes made by the Committee are very slight, the new rules being a codification of the old rules, with a few alterations, rather than a new eries. The hour of holding regular meetings is changed from 2 to 1 p. m., some committees are emitted, and the number constituting each standing committee is limited to five. The Committee on Nominations reported for mem bership Roland S. Doty of No. 82 Warren-st., Jeremiah Milbank of No. 49 Exchange-place, George Walker of No. 14 Wall-st., and, for member of the Committee of Arbi tration, George W. Lane. They were ununimously elected. Elliot C. Cowdin presented a memorial from the longshoremen in relation to certain persons who, it was alleged, held a monopoly of the business of loading and unloading ocean vessels, which they were exercising to the injury of the commerce of this port. It was referred to Committee No. 5. Mr. Stevens, from the dele gation to the National Board of Trade at Baltimore, made a report, from which extracts are made below:

gation to the National Board of Trade at Baltimore, made a report, from which extracts are made below:

It is worthy of notice that in this Convention, composed largely of Western men representing many branches of trade, and every great city of that section of country, there should have been so strong an expression of views which, in the opinion of this Chamber, often and strongly expressed, fare the only safe and true views, and which clearly mark out the way by which the country may be extricated from its present uncertain and variable financial situation and be restored to the only secure ground of specie payment. This action of the Convention may be held a sufficient answer to the interested but false assertion that the West is in favor of any further inflation of our already depreciated currency. The subject of the regulation of transportation by Government or under its authority, though warmly discussed, the right of the National authority to charter a route scross the States and to undertake its police in case of Statement-ference, strongly arged, was indefinitely postponed. Deeply as the Western members were interested in this question of such vital importance to themselves, there was a political tiage perhaps not be avoided in deshate of this nature which seemed to rander postponement desirable. The revision of the fariff and revenue laws was carefully considered and a general protest adopted against the present embrous mode of duly collection and the democralizing system of the division of moieties between officers of the customs and informers. The Convention unanimously favored the memorial of this Chamber to Congress, praying for the establishment of an International Conference of delegates from the United States and the several States of Central and South America, for the promotion of intercourse and trade, and for the opening of these markets to our produce; and the unanimity with which its proposal was received may be held as a sure harbinger of the early dawn of the day when the great price of t binger of the early dawn of the day when the great pro-thering West shall see that its lucrosts are closely allied with those of the carrying East, and recognize that every national measure which fosters the agent favors the principal in the great movement of produce to a far greater degree. It cannot be doubted that the result of such a conference will be to open direct and rapid pos-fail communication with our Southern neighbors, and thus awaken to new life our now slumpering trade. The Convention also adopted a memorial, in which your dele-gates concurred, strongly representing to Congress the injustice of excluding the underwriters upon war risks, from their due participation in the sums alloted by the tieners a ward.

The Committee closed by presenting the following: The Committee closed by presenting the ionowing:
Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State
f New York cordially approves the resolutions adopted
by the National Convention of the Board of Trade upon
ongress the imperative nocessity of returning, with the
sast delay possible, to the position held before the late
rans, fully satisfied that the measures so recommended
cill restore public confidence, now so greatly shakes, in
our maneual system and the purposes of the Government.

8. B. Chittenden, one of the delegates from the Chamher to Baltimore, then said, among other things:

ber to Battimore, then sain, among other times:
Mr. PRISIDENT AND GLINTEMEN: In moving the
ceptance and adoption for record of Mr. Sievens's
port, I beg leave to correct, as briefly as possible, cert,
impressions made upon members of this Chambee a
others, by a fragmentary newspaper seport of somemarks made by me lately in Baltimore. At the recsession of the National Board of Trade in Baltimore, t
Proposity resolutions of the Boston Board hammen. season of the National Board of Trade in Baitimore, the Revenue resolutions of the Boston Board happened to be the first subject up for consideration after I took my seat. Not being aware at the time that the same reso-nitions had been considered and adopted here, and as they seemed about to pass there without debate, I sagseat. Not being aware at the time that the same resonations had been considered and adopted here, and as they seemed about to pass there without debate, I suggested in a conversational way that they were of great importance, and that the second one was very broad, striking at nearly all the methods by which our tariff laws had hitherto been enforced, and as coming from Boston at a moment when a most interesting and large revenue case was under examination there, I thought the action of the National Board would be more influential if the second resolution should be changed a little and made to appeal to the wisdom of Congress in more general terms to remedy the evils complained of in the first one. I also said incidentally that, in an experience of 32 years, I had had no trouble with Custom-house officials, and that I feared none, but added with equal emphasis (which was not reported) that I knew or cases of extreme hardship and injustice, and that I feared none, but added with equal emphasis (which was not reported) that I knew or cases of extreme hardship and injustice, and that I feared none, but added with equal emphasis (which was not reported) that I knew of the too bad, Mr. President, to count me out of sympathy with the men who have now resolved to inast upon revenue reform, for I am in truth no new convert to the decirine of necessity for it. If Benjamin Butler shall persuade the present Congress of the United Statos to offer a large pecuniary reward to the successful inventor of a tariff system more obscure, difficult, and objectionable than the one under which the foreign trade of this great nation is now conducted, there is no reason to fear that any horm will come of it. Human ingenialty can no farther,go in that direction. The system we now have is an unseemly compound, including a very old lot of private axes, well ground down and curiously mixed up with half a hundred acts of Congress, more or less, both ancient and modern, and clinding a very old lot of private axes, well ground down and curiously mixed up with half a hundred acts of Congress, more or less, both ancient and modern, and plenty of well-batted traps for everybody, carelessly thrown in, and then the thing is conspicuously garnished with politics and closely surrounded by watchmen, official and special, a number of whom are supposed to be making a nice, lucrative business out of it about these days, to quote the sumafab. It don't know, for, but this law will be embiazoned at the Centennial two years hence, as a sign of our advancing civilization, but, for my part, I can discover nothing creditable in it to our common sense or our statesmanship. It is in no sense better than we had in primitive times, when the mais of the United States were carried on horseback, and every enlightened person acquainted with the practical working of it must admit that it is infinitely worse in three particulars, viz.: It invites and stimulates frand relatively in exact proportion as our facilities for rapid movements over the earth and under the sea have been multiplied; it tends to demoralize officials set to administer it in the same ratio; and is a perpetual menace to all honest men whose business with it exceeds their individual power of supervision. I do not wonder, Sir, that the United States District-Attorney, in his letter to The Ecening Post, last night, declined to speak for the law as it stands. I do wonder that Mr. Bliss should have indulged in a gratitious and indecenting, over his own signature, at the victims, honest and dishonest alike, of a law which he dare not defond. Is it too much to hope for, Sir, that he will live to repent, and that from yesterday public opinion will eyestalize for the abolishment of the victous features of the law?

The report of the Committee and the resolution appended were unanimously adopted. The resolution offered at a previous meeting, giving the thanks of the Gov. Dix for the words of warning contained in his message in reference to the evils of an rredeemable paper currency, was adopted.

Jackson S. Schuitz, from the special Committee on Reform of the Revenue laws, offered the following: Resolved, That Messrs, Samuel D. Babcock, James M. Oustable, Elliott F. Shepard, Gustav Schwab, Daniel Robbius, Jonathan Sturges, and George W. Lans be

and are hereby appointed members of the apecual Com-mittee on Reform of the Revenue Laws authorized by the resolution adopted by the Chamber on the 8th ultimo, and that said Committee be authorized to add further to their number should such course be deemed necessary by them. Mr. Schultz then said that the Committee had accom-

olished a great deal, but their number was too small. They had reason to expect hearty cooperation from the Boards of Trade of other cities. The Committee would have to go to Washington and make every effort to secure the passage of laws that would protect the Government against fraud and the merchants against wrong He had hopes of success; but those who had read the morning papers were awere that a representative from Massachusetis had taken the matter of the revenue laws in hand, and from his well-known views and well-known interests it was evident that he would be opposed to the

interests it was evident that he would be opposed to the reform desired. Mr. Schuits continued:

If the Committee are to meet Benjamin P. Butler they will have an antagonist strong in his social, political and professional connections. If you will give us the Committee we ask for we shall have a reasonable hope of success. Our object is to have representatives of all the different trade interests. We have aiready done a great deal; I could occupy hours in telling interesting facts which have come before us.

tee think they know something of the evils which oppress the importing business of this city; but we don't know helf their extent. The importing commission business will have to wind up nuless they are remedied. Merchants tell in that they will have to take their books and papers out of the Southern District of New York. We know what has happened in the past. A large and wealthy corporation had to remove its offices from this city to Boston because we had a Barcard on the Bench. We shall see the same thing happen in the case of five years' standing are brought to light by distingted or dishonest clarks; and honest merchants. Cases of five years' standing are brought to light by distingted or dishonest clarks; and honest merchants are brought for the minal violations of the law mothing at the time. You may say: "If they are known to man they should not four investigation;" but the stror may be one of only a few dollars, while the costs will amount to hundreds of thousands. When they come into court, and the Judges save that the books show a case against them, and they have on the one side a chance of a compromise for \$30,000 or \$10,000, and on the other in expense of hundreds of housands. Went they come into court, and the Judges save that the books show a case against them, and they have on the one side a chance of a compromise for \$30,000 or \$30,000, and on the other in expense of hundreds of the law; but it is a technical enforcement of the law. Either this community are all secondress or the arriff law is unjust. The time will come when our best merchants will come ut and say, "We have showed; we Sither this community are all scoundreds or the farist aw is unjust. The time will come when our best merhants will come out and say, "We have shined; we high know it, but we have shined. We owe the Goystoment \$5, and have not to pay \$20,000." Then privates the law toskers will take measures to amoud their in-

quitous laws. The resolution was adopted, Mr. Fogg's name having Sen added. S. B. Ruggles said that a constitutional amendment bad been offered in Albany and was now panding, which falsely purported to have come from this Chamber, and which, if adopted, would work great Injury to the commerce of the State and city. He offered

Resided, That it be referred to the Canal Committee of the Chamber to secretain and report, without delay, how far the resolution now pending in the State Legislature, proposing to amend the State Constitution by funding the canal debt, corresponds with the measure specifically recommended for the purpose by this Chamber.

hamber.

Resolved, That the said Committee specially and fully negative and report whether, in case the said amendment shall be adopted, the State will possess any and what pocumisty means for enlarging or in any way malerally improving the capacity of the locks on the canals. Mr. Ruggles urged the importance of enlarging the

Erio Caual locks, and referred to the vast amount of grain now being shipped from Canadian ports which conded the resolution. While he might not agree with Mr. Ruggles as to the means to be adopted to benefit the commerce of the State and city, he believed that it would be suicidal to decide that the Erie Canal locks should never be enlarged.

The Chairman said that there never was so important or critical a period as now in the history of our State canals. Rapid and cheap transportation were the vital questions of the hour. The Eric Canal was sufficient a lew years ago to bring eastward the grain produced in the West, but it is uttorly insufficient for the present demands. The Canadian Government had prepared for the great increase in the gram production, and had built the Welland Canal so that soon vessels would load at Chicago and unload at Liverpool. Montreal is rapidly growing, not by reason of the growth of Canada but by the trade of the West. "We may soon have steam on the canals; then the canni locks will have to be enlarged. Last season 85 vessels loaded with lumber at Montreal for South American ports, which a few years ago would have loaded at New-York."

The resolution was adopted. Geo. Opdyke read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That this Chamber resulting its action of March 3, 1879, in reference to exempting bonds and mortranges on real estate from taxation by the State of New-York, and that an authenticated copy of the memorial on the subject adopted at that time be transmitted to both Houses of the Legislature. Luther B. Wyman offered a resolution approving of a

memorial soon to be laid before the Legislature asking for the return of head money from ship-owners who had paid it without protest, the money paid under pro-test having already been refunded. Referred to the appropriate committee. A communication from Mr. Baxter in relation to the use of steam on canals was referred to a committee. Several communications were referred, among them one from the Treasury Department in reference to the formation of a Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce.

A THEATER BANKRUPTCY SUIT. In the matter of Samuel Shapter, a bank-

rapt, James H Moran, the assignee, presented, on July 16, 1873, and 20 days after his appointment as assignee, a petition to Judge Blatenford of the United States Distruct Court setting forth, among other things, that at the time of his appointment the principal part of the bankrupt's property consisted of a mortgage on certain personal property in the building known as the Athenseum Theater, No. 583 Broadway, and of a mortgage on a lease of that theater; that the mortgages were given on Jan. 21, 1873, " to one Traphagan, in trust for the bankrupt, by a son of the bankrupt, on a conveyance of the personal property and the assignment of the lease by the bankrupt to his son;" that five days after the appointment of an assignee, Traphagan assigned the mertgages to him; that they were given to secure \$10,000, on which about \$2,000 had been paid; that the conveyance and assignment to the bankrupt's son were without consideration, and for the purpose of placing them beyond the reach of the bankrupt's creditors; that soon after the appointment of the assignee, the son abandoned the theater; that the assignee sion of the premises and foreclosed the mortgages on the property referred to; that it was sold under such foreclosure on July 5, 1873, and secured by the assignee, as such, and for the benefit of the bankrupt's estate, for \$2,500, there being no other bidders at the sale; that at the time he took possession of the property the agent of the time the took possession of the property the agent of the property. \$2,500, there being no other bidders at the sale; that at the time he took possession of the property the agent of its owner agreed to reasquize him as rightfully la possession thereof, and to maintain him in it it he would pay from that time a weekly rent of \$212.50; that he has since paid it in order to protect the property. The prayer of the petition is for an order authorizing the assignee to lease the premises until he can acquire title to and sell the lease specified, and authorizing him to pay the rent of the premises until he can let them. On Aug. 6, 1873, Charles Devlin, a creditor of the bankrupt, presented a petition to the Court setting forth, among other things, that the on purchases the foreclosure of the promises question by the assignee was made in the interest of the bankrupt; that the sale was so conducted as to prevent fair competition. The prayer of Devlin's petition is that the property may be sold by the assignee, "on due and proper notice to all the parties interested, including the creditors of the bankrupt, and that the order of July 16, 1873, may be modified to that effect."

In a decision given in this case resterday, Judge Blatchford says: "As the assignee only owns a mort gage out I the premises in question), he cannot sell is except by forcelosing such mortgage. The mortgage ought to be fereclosed at once, and the lease be sold. The letting of the premises and of the movable property in thaving been authorized by the Court, those who are in possession under such letting can claim no rights assigned in the premises and of the movable property in thaving been authorized by the Court, those who are in possession under such letting can claim no rights assigned in the premises and of the movable property in the such order of the premises and of the movable property in the such order of the premises and of the movable property in the such order of the premises and of the movable property in the such order of the premises and of the movable property.

THE SWEDISH SAILOR'S MURDER.

The trial of Peter Swenson, a Swedish sailor, for the murder of Charles Nellson, also a Swedish sailor, at No. 68 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Jan. 13, was begun in the Court of Over and Terminer, before Judge Pratt, in that city yesterday. The parrative of the circumstances of the murder given by the witnesses did not disclose any facts regarding it other than those already related in THE TRIBUNE of Jan. 15. After a game of ards Swenson and Neilson quarreled concerning their merits as seamen, and the former suggested that they should go into the yard of the house and there decide should go into the yard of the house and there decide the dispute by fighting. Neison accepted the challengs and the two men started to go to the yard, passing through a dark hall on the way. The occupants of the house suddenly heard the noise of a firece conflict in the house suddenly heard the noise of a firece conflict in the hall, and up a opening their doors saw Neilson lying on the floor and Swenson fleeing out of the front door. Neilson was found to have received several mortal wounds from a kaife which was found on the floor near his body. He died ten minutes after the affray. Swenson was arrested the same night us he was attempting to escape from the city. All the witnesses were not examined. The trial will be continued to-day.

A SUIT BASED ON FORGED CHECKS.

The suit of Johnson and Higgins against the First National Bank of Hoboken came up yesterday before Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court. Tae plaintiffs received checks, payable to their own order, upon various banks of this city, upon which their own names were forged by a clerk in their employ. The forged checks were originally passed on a liquor dealer in Hoboken, who collected the amounts from the defendants, they paying him over the counter. The fraud was subsequently discovered, and the plaintiffs sued the bank for having taken their checks and converted them to their use, receiving the amount from the banks upon which the checks were drawn, to the credit of the plaintiffs. Upon the authority of Taibot against the City Bank of Rochester (I Hill, 22), the Court, on a motion for a non-suit, held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover. The defense insisted that the plaintiffs had been guilty of negligence. That fact the Court lets to the jury, which found a verdict for the plaintiffs for \$3.082 24, with interest. John E. Parsons for plaintiff, ex. Judge E. L. Fancher for defense.

At 12 o'clock to-night will expire the 30 days' imprisonment for which ex-sheriff Brennau and his deputy, William H. Shields, were committed to Ludlowst. Jail, being adjudged guilty of criminal contempt of st. Jan. Seng squared ganty of criminal contempt of Court in neglecting to carry out its order in the case of Harry W. Genet. A flue of \$250, besids imprisonment was imposed upon each, and must be paid before the order for their discharge is made by the Court. The flues will be paid to-day. It is said that Mr. Brennan, after his release, will contest in the courts the imposition of the flues. His health has not been affected by close confinement.